

***Self-Correcting Examination 1B*****82-83**

- I. 1. ὁδοῖς: The lexical form is ὁδός, which has its accent on the ultima. Since nouns retain their accent's position, it is ultima – and the long diphthong takes the circumflex instead of the acute.
2. γράφομεν: Verbal accents are recessive. The ultima is short, allowing it to remain on the antepenult.
3. δῆμοι: The lexical form is δῆμος. The noun's accent is retained. The short diphthong in the ultima and long vowel in the penult require a circumflex.
4. παιδεύσαι: In the aorist optative, the final diphthong is long. It pulls the recessive accent to the penult and makes it acute.
5. οἰκιῶν: The lexical form is οἰκία. It is a feminine noun of the first declension, and all such nouns take the circumflex on the ultima in the genitive plural.
- II.
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. τῶν φιλιῶν    | 6. θύσειαν / θύσαιεν |
| 2. τοῖς βιβλίοις | 7. ἐπαίδευον         |
| 3. πόλεμον       | 8. φυλάξῃ            |
| 4. αἱ νῆσοι      | 9. κελεύσεις         |
| 5. ὡς ἄδελφε     | 10. ἐλύσαμεν         |
- III. PRINCIPLE PARTS
- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Present Indicative Active    | παύω, παύσω, ἔπαυσα,       |
| Imperfect Indicative Active  | πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην |
| Future Indicative Active     | παύει                      |
| Aorist Indicative Active     | ἔπαυε(ν)                   |
| Perfect Indicative Active    | πέπαυκε(ν)                 |
| Pluperfect Indicative Active | ἐπεπαύκει                  |
| Present Subjunctive Active   | παύῃ                       |
| Aorist Subjunctive Active    | παύσῃ                      |
| Present Optative Active      | παύοι                      |
| Aorist Optative Active       | παύσαι                     |
| Present Infinitive Active    | παύειν                     |
| Aorist Infinitive Active     | παῦσαι                     |
| Perfect Infinitive Active    | πεπαυκέναι                 |
- IV. 1. Will you (p.) destroy the soul of the democracy so that the people might stop the war?

- (a) *παύσωσιν* is aorist subjunctive active third-person plural. It is part of a primary sequence purpose clause using *ἵνα*. The main verb (*λύσετε*) is in the future indicative active.
2. They have sent the six foreigners [who were] on the island into the market place so that they might order the people to break up the assembly.
- (a) *τοὺς ἔξι ξένους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ εἰς ἀγορὰν πέμψουσιν* ὅπως τὸν δῆμον τὴν ἐκκλησίαν λῦσαι κελεύσωσιν.
- (b) The word *ἐκκλησίαν* is in the accusative as the direct object of the infinitive *λῦσαι*.
3. I wrote concerning war so that they might keep the peace with virtue.
- (a) *φυλάξειαν* is aorist optative active, part of a secondary sequence initiated by the aorist indicative active *ἔγραψα*, using *ὅς* as the subordinating particle.
- (b) *ἀρετῇ* is in the dative as a *dative of instrument*. It is intended to tell us in what way or by what means the people were to keep the peace.
4. Since the goddess was protecting the island in deed so that they might offer sacrifices, we ordered the people to sacrifice.
5. He had sent books to Homer's house so that he might also educate the council of the island.

**V.**

*περὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μάχης γράψει ὅπως τὸν δῆμον καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ παιδεύσωσιν.*

(*περὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μάχης γράψει ἵνα τὸν δῆμον καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ παιδεύωσιν.*)